

of middle class men who are anxious to do public work by coming to the Assembly if the franchise is widened. I think it is very necessary to give effect to this proposal as early as possible.

Mr. Vasudeva Rao.—Efficiency and capacity does not depend upon the amount of money that a man pays. I think the proposal is a desirable one.

Mr. K. Krishnamurti Rao.—It is a welcome proposal to me, and I would be still more glad if the franchise is free. There is a proposal for women franchise, and so we can have no objection to a proposal of the kind. In most of the European countries property qualification is not insisted on. Sometime ago a Joint Committee was formed and its recommendations were forwarded to Government in this respect. I do not know what has become of the recommendations. I quite agree to the proposal.

Mr. P. Murugesam Pillai.—Adidraidas are the most backward class in the whole State, and they will be grateful if something is done to enable members of their community to become members of this Assembly. The property qualification may be reduced to one-fourth of what it is.

Note.—Votes were taken. The house unanimously agreed to give effect to the proposal.

SUBJECT NO. 2.

Improvements in the Procedure of the Representative Assembly.

Note placed by Government before the Assembly.—

In regard to the subjects to be brought up for discussion at the Representative Assembly, the present rule is that a meeting of Representative Assembly members of each district is held at district head-quarters some time about two months before the Session. Before the meeting comes off, members are expected to send up to the Deputy Commissioners the subjects they wish to bring forward. At the meeting, which is presided over by the Deputy Commissioner, a selection of subjects is made, eliminating those that have been already disposed of, or could be disposed of locally. The number of subjects to be sent up for the Dasara Session is limited to 75 for the Bangalore and Mysore Districts and 50 for the other districts. (In addition to this the members from all districts after holding a meeting in Mysore, may send up not more than 25 supplementary subjects). For the Second Session, the number of subjects that may be sent from each district is limited to 20. The subjects are classified by the Deputy Commissioners as general and local subjects and sent up to Government. As many of the subjects as could be taken up within the time available are disposed of in the Dasara Session, and those remaining are left over for the Second Session. The Second Session being held mainly for the discussion of the budget, the present rule is that the number of other subjects to be considered at that Session including those that were left over from the Dasara Session should not exceed 100. In practice this is found difficult to work as each district may send up 20 subjects for the Second Session, and there would invariably be also some subjects left over from the Dasara Session, and an elimination of a number of subjects therefore becomes necessary. With the increasing number of members that take part in the discussions and the large number of subjects coming up, the need for some improvement in the existing procedure as to the selection of subjects, the time to be allotted for the discussion of

each subject, the number of speakers on each subject, etc., is becoming more and more pronounced. It also often happens that subjects which are of much importance remain undiscussed while subjects of comparatively less importance are disposed of.

The points for consideration are whether a Subjects Committee might be appointed by the Assembly itself for selecting the subjects for discussion and determining the order in which they should be brought up, and whether any more definite rules than at present exist could be laid down to regulate the number of speakers on each subject, and the time to be allotted to each speaker, with due reference to the comparative importance of the subjects. In regard to the discussion of the budget also, it is obvious that a definite time limit has to be fixed unless the Second Session is reserved exclusively for budget and ordinary subjects are excluded. To what extent rules could be framed for facilitating the discussion of the main points of the budget without going too much into detail is also for consideration.

Discussion on the subject.—*Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao.*—This a subject which requires much deliberation and I think it would be a waste of time if this subject is immediately put before the Assembly. It is better if a Select Committee of ten members is appointed with the Chief Secretary as its Convener. They will submit their proposals in a day.

Mr. Karnick Krishnamurti Rao and Mr. Abbas Khan agreed to the proposal.

Mr. L. Vema Reddi.—I do not think there is any necessity for the appointment of the Select Committee. The subject will have again to be discussed even after the receipt of the Special Committee's recommendation, and so the subject may as well be taken up immediately and some conclusion come to.

Mr. H. Krishna Sastri.—The report of the Select Committee will have in any case to come to the general house. It is better the subject is postponed to the next Dasara Assembly, as we cannot find time to take it up during this Session. Further, if a Select Committee is appointed some of those members may not be able to continue as members on account of the ensuing election which is to come off shortly.

Dewan.—As the general sense of the House is to appoint a Select Committee, eight members will have to be nominated—one for each district—with one or two additional members. The Select Committee will consist of 10 members. While the next subject is being discussed, the members may write the names on the slips which would be distributed now and returned to the Chief Secretary.

Note.—As a result of the voting, the following ten members were constituted as a Select Committee with the General Secretary to Government as Convener:—

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|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Mr. Abbas Khan | 6. Mr. M. Anantaiya |
| 2. " Karnick Krishna- | Chetty. |
| murti Rao. | 7. " K. T. Seshaiya |
| 3. " M. Venkatakrishnaiya | 8. " C. Srinivasa Rao |
| 4. " C. Narasimhaiya | 9. " L. Vema Reddi |
| 5. " S. R. Balakrishna | 10. " K. Suryanarayana- |
| Rao. | Rao. |

The Select Committee discussed the subject on the 13th June 1922, and submitted the following resolutions:—

Resolution No. 1—Resolved that the Preliminary Meeting under the presidency of the Deputy Commissioner for the selection of subjects may be retained as it is.

Resolution No 2.— That the Committee is not in favour of a Central Subjects Committee for the selection of subjects.

Resolution No 3.—(i) That the number of subjects including (Local Subjects) be fixed as follows for the Dasara Session:—

35 for each of the districts of Bangalore and Mysore, and

30 for each of the other districts, the supplemental subjects being retained as hitherto.

(Mr. Abbas Khan does not agree to this Resolution.)

(ii) That for the Birthday Session the number of subjects be fixed at 10 General Subjects only for each district, 10 supplemental subjects being allowed for the Birthday Session as in the case of the Dasara Session.

Resolution No. 4.—That the limit fixed on the number of interpellations to be presented be removed, and permission given for their direct submission to Government.

Resolution No. 5.—That the time-limit fixed in Rules 3 and 4 of Part V of the Rules relating to the discussion of Subjects at the Representative Assembly be raised to 15 minutes for the mover, and to half an hour for the consideration of each subject.

Resolution No. 6.—That the time limit for Budget Discussion be fixed at 15 minutes for each speaker.

Note.—Mr. Abbas Khan moved the following proposition which was lost by one against 8:—

"That the number of subjects including Local Subjects be fixed as follows for the Dasara Session:—

Thirty five for each of the Districts of Bangalore and Mysore,

Thirty for each of the other districts, the supplemental subjects being retained as hitherto, and one subject for each of the recognised associations.

Note.—The Committee further recommended that the disposal of Local Subjects brought up at the preliminary meeting and reserved for the decision by the Deputy Commissioner should be communicated to the member concerned within a definite time.

These resolutions were read and explained to the Assembly by the Chief Secretary to Government the same day, and the following discussion ensued.—

Mr. Md. Abbas Khan.—I propose that the number of subjects be fixed as follows:—

for eight districts—30 subjects each.

Bangalore and Mysore—10 more.

There are 25 recognised Associations in the State and the privileges given to the University might be extended to these Associations also to bring up one subject each.

Mr. Krishna Sastri.—I propose that there should be a separate sitting to discuss the undiscussed subjects.

Mr. Purushottamanandaqiri Goswami.—The privileges extended to the University should be extended to the city corporations also, i.e., cities of Mysore and Bangalore.

Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao.—Why should the European Planters' Associations send separate propositions to Government? Their nominees come like delegates but not as representatives.

Second Member of Council.—They are the representatives but not delegates. The object of this Assembly is that the Association should be represented and the principle is that they have got a right to speak.

Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao.—This is the principle in established countries.

Mr. Ananthiah Chetty.—I suggest that all the subjects brought forward on behalf of these Associations should have the previous approval of the bodies concerned.

Mr. Vema Reddi.—When one becomes the member of the Assembly he should have every privilege to represent everything. There should not be any restriction.

Mr. Paramasivaiya.—This time I had sent up three subjects in connection with the Mysore Lingayets, but none of them has appeared in the book of subjects.

Dewan.—Government will pass orders after due consideration.

SUBJECT NO. 3

Improvement of Land
Revenue pending Resettle-
ment

Note placed by Government before the Assembly.—

The revision settlement of 23 taluks is now overdue. Of these, in the case of Manjarabad, the introduction of resettlement fell due so far back as 1912-13. That of Hole-Narsipur fell due in 1913-14. In the case of other taluks, resettlement has been overdue by over five years.

The total revenue of the 23 taluks is about Rs. 25 lakhs. In the light of past experience, the resettlement of these taluks may be expected to yield substantial additional revenue every year. Sacrifice of revenue to the extent of about half a crore of rupees will have occurred by the time the resettlement has been effected, even according to the accelerated programme about to be sanctioned.

Section 112 of the Land Revenue Code lays down that "it shall be lawful to Government to declare the assessment fixed at the settlement as fixed for a term of years not exceeding 30"; accordingly, the survey guarantee provides the following:—

"The assessment now imposed by the Revenue Survey on all dry crop lands and on lands watered solely from wells will not be raised for 30 years."

The period of guarantee has expired long ago; but the occupants of lands in these taluks are continuing to pay the old rates of assessment, though they have largely benefited by the great increase in prices and by the improvements in communications. It is a point for consideration whether, in view of the present financial situation the assessment in these taluks may not immediately be increased by about 20 per cent of the present rates, pending formal resettlement, in order to secure to the State its legitimate increase of revenue. The rate of increase proposed will be well below the probable increase that will accrue eventually on the introduction of resettlement. But if there should be any case in which the revised assessment is lower than the rate now fixed, the excess may be refunded.

Discussion on the subject:—Mr. H. Krishna Sastri.—The proposal to increase the rate of land revenue assessment by about 20 per cent in the 23 taluks of the State in which resettlement has been overdue for a long time, is not acceptable to most people as it has no statutory